

The Bethel Courier.

A Weekly Family Newspaper, Neutral in Politics, devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Mechanic Arts, and the News of the Day.

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The above House has within the last three
months been thoroughly renovated and re-
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For the Courier.

The Man at Three Score Years and Ten.
Friends I've loved, friends I've cherished,
Hearts once kind—all have perished:
Some to death, and some to madness,
Few to joy, and more to sadness.

Most have passed, who did adore me,
To the "Great Unknown" before me—
Shall I meet them? MAY I know them?
Can I longer wait below them?

I've had charity's full measure—
Felt its death blow and cure,
Wept as every hope obscured,
Human frailty longed for:

Till my heart overflowed with sorrow,
And I dreamt but of the morrow,
When the exit of my soul is—
Widen's Saint! tell where the goal is.

Me! they smile and frown! I leave you:
Though you're me, I'll not deceive you,
But I'll leave you to your pleasure
And not ever fullest measure.

I've a friend that's true, dearer—
He is coming, he is nearer:
Yes, his death and he'll receive me,
From the woes of earth relieve me.

For the Courier.

St. Zircos Mineral Springs.
Results of Analysis of the Water.

This water is colorless and transpar-
ent. It sparkles when agitated, and does
not deposit any matter when it is boiled.
Its action is alkaline, and the dry salts
found in one standard gallon weigh only
2.015-1000 grs., but in a moist state 4
215-1000 grs. This water belongs to a
class of waters almost pure, which act on
the human system, in consequence of the
slight alkaline constituents, and the
change of habit induced. It resembles
the Ben Khaydly water, Yorkshire, Eng-
land. In a standard gallon the follow-
ing salts are present, considered as dry:

Silicate of Potash,	1 110-1000 grs.
Sulphate of Soda,	0 490-1000 "
Chloride of Sodium,	0 100-1000 "
Crenate of Iron,	0 310-1000 "
Total,	2 010-1000 "

When crystallized, these weigh 4 215-
1000 grs. None of the more active
bodies could be found dissolved, and the
gaseous matter is atmospheric air in part,
and nitrogen in part, no Carbonic Acid.
Waters of this class do always affect
the functions of the kidneys in cases
where the use of other waters, or food,
has induced derangement, and they have
the character of "lightness," which al-
lows large volumes to be drunk freely. The
characteristic ingredient is the Silicate
of Potash.

(Signed)
A. A. HAYES, M. D.

State Assayer.

DEAR SIR:—I think much of the ef-
fect of this water, in cases of diseased
digestion, is due to a remarkable cleans-
ing action it exerts, being in fact, a very
weak solution of a kind of soap of natu-
ral origin. We have too many cured
cases to allow us to doubt that the use
of this water freely, relieves complaints
having their origin in the kidneys.

(Signed) With high regard,
A. A. HAYES.

RATIONS FOR THE ARMY.—The inten-
tion is good to properly provision our
volunteers, and if no dearth of the things
necessary should take place, the follow-
ing is the list of rations:

"For breakfast, at 7 o'clock, A. M.,
there will be furnished for each man pro-
visions in the following quantities: One
quart of good coffee. Eight ounces of
bread. Three-eighths of a pound of beef.
At 12 o'clock, M., for dinner: Five-
eighths of a pound of beef or mutton,
well cooked, with potatoes. One quart
baked beans to every ten men, and every
other day in lieu of baked beans, rice,
bean or vegetable soup will be furnished
at the rate of one pint per man. At 5
o'clock, P. M., for supper: Three pints
of coffee. One quarter pound of cold
beef or mutton. The coffee to be fur-
nished will be properly sweetened, and
milk in due proportion will also be pro-
vided."

DEGRADATION.—We once heard of a
rich man who was badly injured by being
run over.

"It isn't the accident," said he, "that
I mind: that isn't the thing, but the idea
of being run over by an infernal swill-
cart makes me mad."

PUBLIC LAWS.

Passed by the Legislature at an Ex-
tra Session of 1861.

STATE OF MAINE.

AN ACT to authorize the raising of ten
regiments to aid the President of the
United States in enforcing the laws
and maintaining the government
thereof, and to protect the same
against its enemies, and in defence
of the State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in Legislature assembled,
as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor is hereby
authorized and empowered, to accept the
services and cause to be enlisted, en-
rolled and mustered into service of the
State for two years, unless sooner dis-
charged by the Governor and Council,
ten regiments of volunteers not exceed-
ing one thousand men to each regiment:
to be officered, organized and equipped,
in such manner, as the Governor may or-
der and direct, and in accordance with
the Constitution, and without regard to
existing military districts. The terms
for officers may be ordered and provided
over by any Major General in the vol-
unteer militia of this State, or by any of-
ficer detailed by him at such times and
places, and upon such notice to the elec-
tors, less than ten days, as the officer or-
dering the election may direct: the said
force hereby authorized, being, in addi-
tion to the present military organization
of the State and part of the militia
thereof; the officers of any company now
organized which may volunteer and be
accepted under this act, shall continue in
office under their present commissions.

SECTION 2. The officers and men of
said force shall be paid only for the time
actually spent in drilling and instruction
under the order and directions of the
Governor, and until ordered into actual
service under the State or National Gov-
ernment, and shall receive the same pay
and rations while in service under the
provisions of this act, as the officers and
men of the same rank and arm of the
service in the army of the United States.
And in case any soldier shall die in the
service, leaving a widow and minor chil-
dren, or a minor child under the age of
fourteen years, the mother of such minor
or minors shall receive eight dollars per
month from this State for the term of five
years, unless all such minors shall before
the expiration of five years be of the age
of fourteen years or unless they shall re-
ceive a pension from the United States.

If such widow die or marry, or on or be-
fore the expiration of said five years,
such pension, from the date of such death
or marriage, shall go to the support of
such minor child or children as are then
living. And such troops shall be liable
at all times, to be turned over to the
service of the United States, on the or-
der of the Governor as a part of the mi-
litia of this State, upon the requisition of
the President of the United States, and
there shall be paid from the treasury of
the State, a bounty of two months' pay,
to each non-commissioned officer, mus-
icman, artificer and private, or his order,
when actually mustered into the service
of the United States.

SECTION 3. The captains of the respec-
tive companies organized by virtue of
this act, shall make monthly returns of
the services performed by all the mem-
bers thereof, in behalf of the State, to the
colonel of the regiment, and said
colonel shall make like returns, of the
services of the regiment, based upon said
company returns and services of regi-
mental officers, to the adjutant general,
who shall provide the proper blanks
therefor; the pay-masters of the respec-
tive regiments before entering upon the
duties of their offices shall enter into
bonds to the State in such sum as the
Governor and Council shall direct, and
with such securities as they shall approve,
conditioned for the faithful application
according to law, of all monies they shall
receive by virtue of their office, which
bonds shall be filed in the office of the
treasurer of State.

SECTION 4. The force hereby created,
when called into service, shall be subject
to all the rules and articles applicable to
troops in the service of the United
States.

SECTION 5. The sum of one million of
dollars or so much thereof as may be
necessary, is hereby appropriated out of
any money in the treasury not otherwise
appropriated, to defray the expenditures
authorized by this act or any other ex-
penditures of mustering the militia of the
State or any part thereof into the service
of the United States or for the defence
of this State. All expenditures for arms,
supplies, equipments, transportation and
all other expenses, including those of the
extra session of the Legislature, neces-
sary for said force or for defence of the
State, shall be made under the direction
of the governor and Council, and the
governor, with the advice of the Council,
shall draw his warrants upon the treasur-
er for all expenditures hereby author-
ized.

SECTION 6. Whereas many of our citi-
zens have families, are ready at the
call of the country to volunteer their
services in its defence, and it is not only
the duty but the pleasure of their fellow-
citizens who are left at home, as a suit-
able compensation for their patriotic ser-
vices to provide for the support of their

families in their absence; therefore cities
and towns are hereby authorized and em-
powered to make proper provision for
the support of the families of any per-
sons having their residence in such cities
or towns who may enlist by virtue of this
act, during their absence from the State,
and whose families may stand in need of
assistance. No disabilities of any kind
whatsoever shall be created by reason of
aid so furnished and received.

SECTION 7. In any action on contract
now pending, no trial shall be had and
no execution shall issue, whenever the
defendant is or shall be mustered into
the service of the United States or of
this State, as a volunteer under the pro-
visions of this act. And all such actions,
and all actions on contract thereafter com-
menced against such person, shall, at his
request, be continued without cost to the
defendant until his term of service shall
expire. Personal property to the amount
of one thousand dollars, in addition to
that already exempted by law, shall be
exempt from attachment, or seizure up-
on execution, in any action to be brought
or upon any execution outstanding after
the time such volunteer shall enlist in
the army and during his term of service,
to be designated by the debtor or his
agent or attorney, or in case they fail to
make such selection, the same shall be made
by the sheriff of the county or his de-
puties, and it shall be appraised by three dis-
interested men appointed in the same
manner as appraisers of personal prop-
erty sold on execution.

SECTION 8. All recruiting officers or
persons authorized to raise men for ser-
vice under the provisions of this bill,
shall be entitled to receive such compen-
sation as the governor and Council may
determine.

SECTION 9. This act shall take effect
on its approval by the governor.

[Approved April 25, 1861.]

AN ACT to provide for the defence of
the coast and commerce of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in Legislature assembled,
as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever in the judgment
of the governor it shall become neces-
sary to protect the coast of the State
from the invasion of a hostile force, he
is authorized to procure, equip, officer
and man such armed vessels as he may
think expedient, to cruise along the co-
ast of the State and act as coast guard
to the inhabitants thereof.

SECTION 2. The relative rank of the
officers of said armed vessels, their com-
pensation, and the number and compen-
sation of the seamen employed in the
same, shall be fixed by the governor and
Council.

SECTION 3. The sum of three hundred
thousand dollars is hereby appropriated
to carry out the objects of this act, and
the governor is authorized to draw his
warrant for that sum.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect
when approved.

[Approved April 24, 1861.]

AN ACT amendatory to chapter ten of
the revised statutes relating to the
militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in Legislature assembled,
as follows:

SECTION 1. The third section of chap-
ter ten of the revised statutes is amended
by adding after the word "invasion" in
the third line thereof, the following: "or
to be mustered into the service of the
United States upon a requisition made
upon the governor and commander-in-
chief, by the president thereof by virtue
of the constitution and acts of congress."

SECTION 2. The sixth section of said
chapter ten of the revised statutes is
amended by adding thereto the follow-
ing: "and shall be subject to be mustered
into the service of the United States
upon a requisition made upon the gov-
ernor and commander-in-chief by the
president of the United States, by vir-
tue of the constitution and acts of con-
gress."

SECTION 3. When it shall become neces-
sary to form companies and regiments
from the militia or volunteers by draft,
or otherwise, elections of officers may be
upon such notice to the electors, less
than ten days, as the officer ordering the
election may direct.

SECTION 4. The governor is hereby au-
thorized to accept the services of volun-
teers over 45 years of age to be employ-
ed in the defence of the state, to be en-
rolled, organized and disciplined under
the direction of the governor, and to be
paid the same compensation, while in ac-
tive service, as is now provided for simi-
lar service by volunteers.

SECTION 5. So much of section one of
the act to which this act is additional, as
exempts engine men and officers who
have held military or naval commis-
sions, and who have been regularly dis-
charged, or have been in accordance with mil-
itary or naval usage without fault on their
part, been discharged, or ceased to act
as such, from liability to do military du-
ty, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect
when approved by the governor.

[Approved April 25, 1861.]

THE DEAD.

The beautiful extract which follows is
copied from the "Recollections of a
Country Parson."

The dead are the only people who
never grow old. Your little brother or
sister that died long ago remains in death
and in remembrance the same young
thing forever. It is fourteen years this
evening, since the writer's sister left this
world. She was fifteen years then—she
is fifteen years old yet. I have grown
older since by fourteen years, but she
has never changed as they advanced; and
if God spares me to fourscore, I never
shall think of her as other than the youth-
ful creature she faded. The other day
I listened as a poor woman told of the
death of her first-born child. He was
two years old. She had a small wailing
green, across which was stretched a rope
that came in the middle close to the
ground. The boy was leaning on the
rope, swinging backwards and forwards,
and shouting with delight. The mother
went into her cottage, and lost sight of
him for a minute; and when she returned,
the little man was lying across the rope,
dead. It had got under his chin; he had
not sense to push it away, and he was
suffocated.

The mother told me, and I believe
truly, that she had never been the same
person since; but the thing which main-
ly struck me was, that though it is eight-
een years since then, she thought of her
child as an infant of two years yet; it is
a little child she looks for to meet her at
the gate of the Golden City. Had her
child lived, he would have been twenty
years old now; he died, and he is two
yet; he will never be more than two.

The little grey face of that morning, and
the little half-articulate voice, would have
been faintly remembered by the mother
had they gradually died into boyhood
and manhood; but that day stereotyped
them; they remain unchanged.

Have you seen, my reader, the face
that had grown old in life, grown young
after death?—the expression of many
years since, lost for long, come out start-
lingly in the features, fixed and cold?—
Every one has seen it; and it is some-
times strange how rapidly the change
takes place. The marks of pain fade
out, and with them the marks of age. I
once saw an aged lady die. She had
borne sharp pain for many days with the
endurance of a martyr; she had to bear
sharp pain to the very last. The features
were tense and rigid with suffering; they
remained so while life remained. It was
a beautiful sight to see the change that
took place in the very instant of disolu-
tion.

The features, sharp for many days
with pain, in that instant recovered the
old aspect of quietude which they had
borne in health; the tense, tight look
was gone. You saw the signs of pain
go out. You felt that all suffering was
over. It was no more of course than the
working of physical law, but in that
case it seemed as if there was a further
meaning conveyed. And so it seems to
me when the young look comes back on
the departed Christian's face. Gone, it
seems to say, where the progress of time
shall no longer bring age or decay.—
Gone, where there are beings whose life
may be reckoned by centuries, but
in whom life is fresh and young, and al-
ways will be so. Close the aged eyes!
Fold the aged hands in rest! Their
owner is no longer old!

Coloring Recipes.

DYEING RED.—For a cheap, bright
red, suitable for rag carpet, one pound
Nicaragua-wood, boiled two or three
hours, then add half a pound of alum. This
will color 3 pounds old flannel or 2 pounds
new. Let it remain in the dye twenty-
four hours.

GREEN.—If you wish a splendid grass-
green, and will have patience to dye it
first blue, and then yellow, according to
the following recipes, you will feel amply
repaid.

BLUE.—One ounce prussiate of potash;
1 table-spoonful of copperas; 1 do. oil of
vitrol. Bring to a boil, then put in the
goods for twenty minutes, stirring them
often. Rinse in clear warm water. This
is sufficient for five pounds.

If you want to sleep quietly, don't
praise another woman while your wife is
undressing for bed.

Each John on His.

Though no doctor, I have some excel-
lent prescriptions, and as I shall charge
you nothing for them, you cannot grum-
ble at the price. We are most of us sub-
ject to fits. I am visited with them my-
self, and I dare say that you are—so now
for my prescription.

For a fit of passion, walk out into the
open air. You may speak your mind to
the winds without hurting any one, or
proclaiming yourself a simpleton. For a
fit of idleness, count the tickings of a
clock. Do this for an hour, and you will
be glad to pull off your coat the next and
work like a negro.

For a fit of extravagance and folly, go to
the watch-house, or speak with the rag-
ged and wretched inmates of the jail, and
you will be convinced.

Who makes his bed of briar and thorn
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a fit of ambition, go into the
churchyard, and read the gravestones.
They will tell you the end of ambition.
The grave will soon be your bed-chamber,
the earth your pillow, corruption your
father, and the worm your mother and
sister.

For a fit of repining, look about for
the halt, and blind, and visit the bed-
ridden, and the afflicted and deranged,
and they will make you ashamed of your
light afflictions.

For a fit of despondency, look on the
good things which nature has given, and
placed around you. He who walks into
his garden, to look for colts and
spiders, no doubt will find them; while
he who looks for a flower, may not
retire into his home without one bloom-
ing in his bosom.

For a fit of doubt, perplexity, and fear,
whether they are a load to the shoulders,
the head or the heart, the following is a
radical cure, which may be relied on, for
I had it from the Great Physician: "Cast
thy burden upon the Lord, and he will
sustain thee."

NEW MODE OF FISHING.—Crinolines for
Herring Nets. The Yarmouth, Mass.,
Herald is responsible for the following
good story.—There is no doubt of its ex-
act truth, for newspapers never deal in
fiction:

One day last week, as a fisherman, who
lives not a thousand miles from Dighton,
Mass., (and by the way, has five bouncing
daughters,) was shooting his seine, it
was damaged by coming in contact with
some substance on the bottom of the river,
so that he had to take it to the shore for
repairs. While he was doing this, a
seine further down the river made a good
haul, thus indicating that a large "school"
of fish were passing up. The old man
became so enraged to think he could not
get his share of them that he fairly jumped
up and down, and swore like mad. The
girls, seeing (from the house which was
close by,) that something was going
wrong, went out to render what assist-
ance they could. Arriving at the spot,
they soon comprehended the whole dif-
ficulty, and as the water was not deep
they joined hands, jumped into the river,
spread their crinolines, and sat down.
After sitting about five minutes, the one
nearest to the shore extended her hands
toward the old gentleman, and exclaimed
at the top of her voice, "haul! haul! haul!"
we are chuck full!" The old man did haul,
as also did several young men who by this
time, were attracted to the spot. The
result was, one of the largest hauls of
herring which has been taken in the present
season. The old man has always been
dreadfully opposed to hoops but he now
declares that he has "not a word to say,
agin 'em, no way."

WHO ARE THE HAPPIEST MEN. They
who live to benefit others—who are al-
ways ready with a kind word to encour-
age—a smile to cheer—a look to per-
suade, and a dollar to assist. They are
never fearful least a good trade or an
excellent bargain should fall into the
hands of a poor neighbor, but the more
rejoices when such an one meets with
encouragement.

Gilded moths and silver door locks
cannot keep out sleepless nights.

It is a worthless fellow who lives
only for himself.

WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 19. The transportation of immense bodies of troops to Fortress Monroe takes place with the least possible delay. Major General Butler will forthwith repair thither, where he will establish his headquarters as Commander of the new Military Department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. This fact is significant of future events.

Portland, Detroit and Chicago have been constituted new offices of exchange for the United States and Prussian closed mails to be conveyed via England by the Grand Trunk Railroad and Canadian of steamships.

A private letter dated "Frigate Minnesota, Friday," says: "We arrived from Boston on the 15th, and have seized about \$200,000 worth of ships and tobacco. We are expecting an attempt to fortify Sewall's Point, which we shall attack."

None of the usual parades were held today, the troops being ordered to be ready for action at a moment's notice.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON
New York, May 20. A dispatch to the Herald, from Washington, says it is understood that General Mansfield will command the corps d'armee to be advanced into Virginia from here. It will consist of 25,000 volunteers and 5000 regulars.

The forces detailed to retake Harper's Ferry, will probably be commanded by Brigadier General Rector.

The President visited Great Falls today, sixteen miles above the city, and crossed the bridge, passing the secession pickets on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and returned the same way.

It is settled that no more troops will be accepted by the government under the last requisition. Already 220,000 men have been enlisted, and considerable time will be required to organize them.

A Cabinet officer yesterday was refused by the Secretary of War the acceptance of a single regiment, which he was solicitous to have mustered into service.

The government has decided to establish two large camps, partly for instruction and for the purposes of a reserve force. The camps will consist of from fifteen to twenty thousand men each. One to be formed at Gettysburg, Pa. the other probably at Staten Island. The troops at Gettysburg are designed for action on the Southern border when necessary, and those at Staten Island will be required for coast service, to be used at any moment and at any point that the government may direct.

The Tribune says that three of Ellsworth's Zouaves brought in a secession flag, seventy feet long, which they hauled down from a pole in Alexandria.

REPORTED FIGHT ON THE POTOMAC—THE REBELS REFUSED.
New York, May 20. Special dispatches to the Post and Commercial report one of the Government coast guard steamers got ashore last night at the mouth of the Potomac, and was attacked by an armed party from Richmond, with a large force of rebels.

After a brisk contest the rebels were repulsed, their loss is unknown. Four Government soldiers were killed and five wounded. The latter were landed at Fort Washington today. Another steamer, with fifty soldiers aboard, have gone in search of the pirates.

FERRY REINFORCED—SMALL POX AMONG TROOPS.
New York, May 20. A special dispatch to the Times from Frederick, says 2000 Mississippians arrived at Harper's Ferry on Sunday; also, two regiments from Alabama. The small-pox has broken out among the troops there.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN MAINE.
Pellast, Me., May 20. The Belfast City Greys, S. M. Fuller, commander, and the volunteer company enlisted by Capt. H. W. Cunningham, late Major General of the Third Division, Maine State Militia, left today for Rockland, where they will join the 14th regiment.

Hon. F. H. Marshall, ex-President of the Maine Senate, and Major of the regiment, accompanies them.

A company from Searsport, commanded by F. S. Nickerson, Esq., Collector of the Customs, and one from Winterport, also left here for the same destination. All of the companies went with full ranks. Maine sends her men of wealth and the flower of her youth to defend the Constitution and the laws.

PORTLAND, Me., May 20. The Biddeford volunteers arrived here today to join the 5th Regiment. They were escorted by the Triumph Fire Co. of Biddeford.

A company from Lewiston, commanded by Capt. Hiley, a West Point graduate, escorted by the Lewiston Band, also arrived to join the same Regiment. The Regiment is now complete excepting one company, which will soon be here. Seven of the companies voted unanimously to enlist for three years.

A PRIZE CAPTURED AND TAKEN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Philadelphia, May 21. The ship Gen. Parkhill, of Liverpool, for Charleston, arrived today in charge of a prize crew from the Niagara. She was spoken of Cape Roman on the 12th, and ordered off, but was next day captured while attempting to run the blockade. She was towed up to the Navy Yard.

GEN. SCOTT'S HEALTH GOOD.
WASHINGTON, May 21. Surgeon Fiskeley will be appointed Surgeon General of the Army.

Gen. Scott's health is good, doctors report to the contrary. He is discharging the duties of his office daily and actively.

ANOTHER SECESSION FLAG CUT DOWN BY THE ZOUAVES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21. A gentleman from Washington this evening says a couple of Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves crossed over to Alexandria last night, and eluding the vigilance of the sentries cut down the secession flag there and returned safely.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.
ANNAPOLIS, May 21. Gen. Butler and staff, with two guns of Capt. Varnum's battery, left on the steamer Catalina this evening for Fortress Monroe.

MORE ARMS SEIZED AT BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE, May 21. This afternoon, two companies, under Major McLane, came to this city and proceeded to an unoccupied house near Green Mount Cemetery, and seized 1500 muskets marked "Virginia muskets," and thirty-four boxes containing cartridges marked "from Danmarch." The whole marked twenty-six dray loads. They were all taken to Fort Mifflin. The arms had been in the custody of the city authorities.

A special dispatch to the Gazette gives the following particulars of the capture of a lightsail, mentioned elsewhere by telegraph:

"Major Richard S. Fay, Jr., of Boston, has been successful in the first fight with the Rebels."

He went in a steamer from Annapolis with a company of the New York Thirtieth Regiment and two howitzers, and a company of the New York Eighth, to Mill Creek, just above the mouth of the Potomac, to seize a light boat which had been seized by the rebels. He found her up the creek, and carried her away under a hot fire from the banks of the river, which are heavily wooded.

His troops returned the fire bravely, and it is thought several of the rebels were hit. Many balls struck the steamer and light boat, but not one of the troops was wounded.

Massachusetts is ahead so far.

Gen. Beauregard.
The following sketch of the Commander-in-Chief of the Southern army, who we have excellent reasons for believing is not dead, is from the pen of one who knows him well.

"Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, the commanding General in the late attack of the rebel forces on Fort Sumter, and the most capable of all their officers, is a native of Louisiana. As his name indicates, he is of French extraction, and he speaks English with a noticeable French accent. He is about forty-two years of age. His hair is straight and black, his eyes black, and his complexion dark. In height he is five feet eight inches. His shoulders are broad, and his frame finely knit. French to being wounded, he was the strongest man in the United States; the muscles of his arm were like iron rods, and a blow of his fist was like that of a sledge-hammer. He is now an exceedingly strong, vigorous and active man."

In general appearance and manner he is a fine representative specimen of the old-time or Creole population of his State. He is an elegant gentleman, mild, gentle and courteous; much liked by those who know him, and a very great favorite in society. When he visited Washington, in General Pierce's term, he was the personal guest of the President, who had known him in Mexico, and he always stopped at the White House."

He graduated at the United States Military Academy, June 30, 1838, with distinguished honor, being second in a class of forty-five. He was promoted Brevet Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery, and transferred, July 7, 1838, to the corps of Engineers, which was then reorganized. He was promoted to a First Lieutenant, June 16, and to the Captaincy in 1844. He served during the Mexican War with great credit, having the full confidence of his superior officers, being consulted by the commanding General, and listened to with a deference never before shown to a subaltern. He was made Brevet Captain August 20, 1845, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco," and Brevet Major, Sept. 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Chapultepec."

On that day he was wounded, as the American forces were entering the City of Mexico at the Belen Gate.

He has been generally employed on military works in Louisiana, such stations enabling him to keep up his home associations and see to his family estate, which is large and valuable. For eight years past he has been Superintendent of the construction of the Custom House in New Orleans. During that period little has been done on any fortifications in that neighborhood, and he has given nearly his entire time to that important work. Last fall, as a part of Floyd's rascally plans, Major B. was appointed Superintendent of the West Military Academy. His intention was to influence the Cadets in favor of the South. He had scarcely been appointed to that position when the order was revoked, and he entered heart and soul into the secession movement.

That he should have been chosen a traitor, but a natural acknowledgment of his talents, and a recognition of his influence in Louisiana. Withal, his wealth was a consideration—a very important one.

That he should have turned traitor, we can but regret. Ambition has been the curse of many a better man, and will yet burn his "heart to ashes." He has been charmed with the idea of a Southern Slave Republic, and denagogues use his name and wealth.

It is a common course with Seeding States and individuals, to tell of their grievances, of the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of Northerners and our government. This gentleman's particular grievances are, that he has always had such a station as he most desired; that he has been on duty at his house, and that, though the law expressly forbids that an officer shall receive two salaries, or pay for two or more distinct employments, he has, while employed at the New Orleans Custom House—a period of nearly eight years—received eight or ten dollars a day, in addition to his army pay! The records of the Treasury Department will show this statement to be true."

Was there a Loss of Life by the Rebels at the Bombardment of Fort Sumter.
A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, commenting upon the various assertions in regard to the still unsettled question—Was there any loss of life upon the part of the South at the taking of Fort Sumter, sends the following:

It was my pleasure yesterday to take from the life of a worthy man, a participant in the strife, the following statement, to which he has placed his name, and which can be regarded as reliable, and settling the question of "Major Anderson's inaccurate artillery," as some have been pleased to term his defense:

"I am of German birth, and served my time in the army of Prussia in the campaign of 48 against Russia. Am by trade a machinist. I went to Charleston, S. C., a year and a half ago, to work at my trade, in the employ of Solomon Keyser, King street, near Hanover. The 4th of last November I was impressed into the service, as were multitudes of mechanics and others, and obliged to go regularly to drill, in anticipation of trouble in the event of Lincoln's election."

On the day and night of the bombardment I was in the city proper, and situated from a high point near King street, the battle. Good glasses showed the shots and shell of Sumter doing great execution at Moultrie, Morris Island and especially the floating battery, in the midst of which I saw three shells strike and burst in rapid succession."

Saturday night, April 13th, boats commenced arriving at the wharves. South Battery street, four of King street, with the wounded, dying and dead, which were taken in wagons up King street to the hospital. These conveyances were passing at different hours the entire night, and at about five o'clock Sunday, A. M., the last wagon, a large one for furniture, passed full of bodies, the limbs of which were exposed at the ends, as the tarpaulin cloth thrown over them was not long enough to cover them completely."

In several instances the bodies had life, as I saw limbs and arms stretched out as the vehicles jolted on. There was no means of knowing the number of killed, but do know that a large number were buried down among the ruins of the city, and those from the hospital, as carried out on King street road, beyond the race course."

I saw General Beauregard the day before the battle go into Montrose, but I have not since seen him. I am told here that the official report of the battle states there was no loss of life, and that the leaders of the papers of the South also say so. I have not seen such statements, and I can hardly believe it could be so. I am told by the gentleman to whom I am making this communication that it is made an evidence that God is with the cause of the South that there was no loss of life on either side."

If the public could have seen even the terrible havoc those seventy men of Sumter did make among men and fortifications for thirty hours, they would believe something beside human aid was therein at that struggle. I have seen some service in Europe, but nothing like that ceaseless cannonade."

I visited Moultrie and Sumter immediately after the battle. Every trace of blood was washed away by the slaves, and as much as possible the marks of the artillery effaced; but the day of that terrible bombardment is marked in letters of blood among the families of the South, and hundreds of missing forms will never again be seen cut down by the guns of Sumter."

I met with a fall by which I broke a limb, and was passed by Governor Pickens out of Charleston to Wilmington, N. C., from whence I came to New York and Boston."

SALOMON ADOLPH WELAND.
The following well-merited compliment to the Preble House we cut from the Lewiston Republican. We have been acquainted with Mr. Adams from a boy to this time, and know him to be a deservedly popular landlord and wholesome gentleman."

THE PREBLE HOUSE, PORTLAND.
To the eye of the traveler what presents a stronger feature of attraction than a well-kept hotel? We fully realized this fact as we partook of a welcome supper at the Preble House, on Thursday evening last, kept that gentlemanly "mine host," CHAS. H. ADAMS, Esq. It is a large and elegantly-appointed hotel, with all the comforts and conveniences of a stranger—fine airy apartments, luxuriously furnished, and a table filled with the best the market affords. It did not surprise us to learn that the prominent military men of the State find this to be the house for their headquarters. Here you will see the names of Gen. Virgin, Col. Jackson, Dr. Garrison, Maj. Frye, Maj. Shaw, Lt. Filchworth, Quartermaster Tilson, and we know not how many more. Last and not least, Marshal Clark and lady, Auburn. This house is eligibly located on Congress, cor. Preble Street, and we commend the traveling public to the good graces of the proprietor of the Preble, where creature comforts are dealt out with a lavish hand."

Eggs are now selling, in this town, for 8 cts. per dozen.

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Many persons are in the habit of starting plants in the house and then transplanting them out of doors. The mistake is doing it too early. Tomatoes, especially, should not be moved until the 5th or 10th of June. They require warmer weather and rarely grow much out of doors in this latitude during the month of June. Cabbage plants from the hot bed rarely ever succeed if planted in May. Squashes should not be planted the 25th of May this year. There is but little gained by sowing a garden very early. It requires much more care to tend it."

THE RIVER DRIVERS were here in full force on Saturday and Sunday last, and a more noble, hearty looking crew of men we never saw together. They spent the Sabbath here, many of them attending church, and all of them conducting themselves in the most orderly and gentlemanly manner. The following extract from what we clip from the Boston Post, is especially applicable to this crew:

"Fine, stalwart fellows are the Maine lumbermen—hardy boys, who live in the woods and grow tall and strongly honest labor, temperate living, and by breathing the pure, wholesome air of the forests—ramping out for years at a time, taking the weather unshrinkingly as God sends it, warm or cold, moist or dry. They are as familiar with the rick as with the axe, and report themselves and their weapons ready for duty in the present crisis. In one company in the Maine First Regiment are thirty-two 'infants,' each of whom is six feet and some inches tall. All are little and sincere, capable of enduring any amount of fatigue, and accustomed to the roughest state of existence. They are the browned and weather-beaten chivalry of New England, and will manfully uphold the honor of the Pine Tree State in the time of trial."

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New Publications.

THE MONTHLY.—Frank Leslie's Monthly for June appears with promptness, and is a pattern of beauty and excellence; Maine Teacher, Atlantic Monthly, Arthur's Magazine and others for the current month. We have so often spoken of these various excellent publications at length, that we must at present, when the "war news" is so pressing, excuse ourselves from more particular notice at the present time.

LIVE IN THE OLD WORLD, or Two Years in Switzerland and Italy.—By Fredrika Bremer. We have received a copy of this work from the publishers, Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. The journey is divided into fifteen chapters, (stations the author calls them) and makes one of the most deeply interesting books of travel that we ever read. It presents to the mind of the reader a panoramic illustration of the scenery, and manners and customs of the people in those countries, exceedingly truthful and life-like. It is a work that should be in every family. It will be read with great interest and profit by both young and old.

T. B. P. & Bros. have also just issued a new book by Wilkie Collins, entitled the "Chosen Path," a story of modern life and manners. This N. Y. Transcript in speaking of this work says:—

"This is decidedly the most interesting story written by this author, both in dramatic interest and its life-portraits, the incidents being not overstrained, yet graphic and affecting throughout. The work is gotten up in elegant style by the publishers, who divide the credit of the work with the author."

PERIPHERIES.—We have received a copy of Currier & Ives descriptive catalogue of prints, representing some twelve hundred different pictures of landscapes, country scenes, field sports, shooting, fishing, fire scenes and firemen, horse racing, Indian scenes, marine pictures, portraits, flowers, children, unworldly prints for Grecian and Antique painting, drawing etc., at prices all the way from 8 cents to \$5.00. Currier & Ives is a firm of some twenty-four years standing, always doing business in the same location (152 Nassau st. N. Y.) and is favorably known throughout the country."

SECRET MESSE just published by Oliver Ditson & Co.—"So you are going to the wars, dear," by George Manekin—The Music of the Union: a melody of American National Airs, by Ch. Grobe—The Spirit of '76: a paraphrase from Ayton's Song of the Cavaliers—National Music: Star Spangled Banner, America, (vocal and instrumental.) All these spirited pieces of National Music may be had by addressing Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington St., Boston.

GODEY LADY'S BOOK for June contains an elegant picture of the "Discolored Maid." The usual monster colored fashion plate which no one can afford to imitate, even, and a host of other cuts full of utility and beauty. This number closes the volume and it furnishes an excellent variety of elegant literature. Altogether it has no competitor with the ladies, and can rank alongside the finest light reading of the day, either in variety or excellence."

A THRILLING INCIDENT AT CAMP CURTIS.—One of the most thrilling incidents connected with the military operations of the day, took place the 29th. A number of persons were engaged in raising the Stars and Stripes over the main building, used as the headquarters of the officers, and just as everything was in readiness and the men had seized the hall-ladders to run up the flag, a large eagle came from—no one knows where—hovered over the flag, and sailed majestically over the ensanguined while the flag was run up. Thousands of eyes were upturned in a moment, and as the noble bird looked down, cheers of three thousand men rent the air. Never was such ovation paid the "Imperial Bird of Jove." It lingered for a few minutes, apparently not a particle frightened at the terrific noise, then, clearing the air with his pinions, he disappeared in the horizon. In the days of the Roman Republic this would have been looked upon as a glorious omen, and we do not see why we should not look upon it as such now. Never was an incident looked upon with more favor. It sent a patriotic thrill through every heart that witnessed it, and every heart seemed to be animated with the deepest feeling of patriotism and devotion to the flag of our Union.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Union.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.—According to an order from the Adjutant General, each company of the Maine Volunteer Militia mustered into the service, will be furnished with one tent or tarpaulin, one kitchen tent, one common tent with poles and pins for every six privates and non-commissioned officers of the company. To every six men there will be allowed one hatchet, one

